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5 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
6 WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON
7 AT SEATTLE

8 KEVIN HANRAHAN,

9 Plaintiff,

10 v.

11 KING COUNTY and DEFENDANT
12 DOES 1–10,

Defendants.

C20-144 TSZ

ORDER

13 THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss,
14 docket no. 12. Having reviewed all papers filed in relation to the motion, the Court
15 enters the following Order.

16 **Background**

17 On October 18, 2019, Plaintiff Kevin Hanrahan filed a complaint against
18 Defendants in state court. Complaint (docket no. 1-2). The complaint alleged that on
19 August 16, 2016, Defendant King County’s negligence caused Hanrahan’s cellmate at the
20 King County Correctional Facility (KCCF) to attack Hanrahan. *Id.* at 2–4. The
21 complaint further alleged that the KCCF officers had violated Hanrahan’s “constitutional
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1 and due process rights.” Id. at 4; see 42 U.S.C. § 1983. Defendants removed the case to
2 federal court. Notice of Removal (docket no. 1).

3 In November 2020, King County filed a motion for partial summary judgment on
4 Hanrahan’s federal claims, asserting that the claims were time barred. Motion for Partial
5 Summary Judgment (docket no. 8). Hanrahan did not oppose the motion. The Court
6 dismissed Hanrahan’s federal claims as time barred but exercised its discretion to
7 maintain supplemental jurisdiction over his remaining state-law claims. Order (docket
8 no. 11).

9 King County served Hanrahan with its First Set of Interrogatories and Requests for
10 Production on January 15, 2021, to which Hanrahan has not responded. Kinerk Decl.
11 (docket no. 13 at 2). King County also sent Hanrahan a deposition notice for February
12 11, 2021. Id. After rescheduling his deposition twice, Hanrahan ultimately did not
13 appear for his virtual deposition. Id. at 3. The discovery deadline in this case was
14 February 16, 2021. See Minute Order (docket no. 7).

15 King County now moves to dismiss the case. Hanrahan did not file an opposition.

16 **Discussion**

17 Under Rule 37(d), a court may order sanctions if a party, after being served with
18 proper notice, fails to appear for a deposition or fails to serve answers, objections, or
19 written responses to interrogatories or requests for production. Sanctions may include
20 dismissing the action or proceeding in whole or in part. Fed. R. Civ. P. 37(d)(3).
21 “Dismissal, however, is authorized only in ‘extreme circumstances’ and only where the
22 violation is ‘due to willfulness, bad faith, or fault of the party.’” In re Exxon Valdez, 102
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1 F.3d 429, 432 (9th Cir. 1996) (quoting United States v. Kahaluu Const., 857 F.2d 600,
2 603 (9th Cir. 1988)). Additionally, “[a] district court must consider five factors in
3 determining whether the circumstances warrant dismissal: (1) the public’s interest in
4 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court’s need to manage its docket; (3) the risk
5 of prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their
6 merits; and (5) the availability of less drastic sanctions.” Id. at 433.

7 The Court determines dismissal is an appropriate sanction in this case. Hanrahan
8 does not contest that King County properly served him with its First Set of Interrogatories
9 and Requests for Production or that it served him with proper notice of his deposition.
10 Still, Hanrahan did not provide any written responses to the interrogatories or requests for
11 production and did not appear for his deposition. The record reflects that Hanrahan did
12 not appear for his deposition despite his attorney having made arrangements with him
13 and that Hanrahan does not provide any excuse for missing his deposition. The Court
14 thus determines that Hanrahan’s failure to appear was both willful and his fault.

15 Further, in considering the requisite five factors, dismissal is appropriate. Under
16 the first factor, “[t]he public’s interest in expeditious resolution of litigation always
17 favors dismissal.” Pagtalunan v. Galaza, 291 F.3d 639, 642 (9th Cir. 2002) (quoting
18 Yourish v. Cal. Amplifier, 191 F.3d 983, 990 (9th Cir. 1999)). Hanrahan has not
19 responded to King County’s interrogatories or requests for production for over two
20 months and has apparently not participated in the case since the parties submitted their
21 Joint Status Report in April 2020. As this case is set for trial on June 7, 2021,
22 Hanrahan’s failure to participate in the case, discovery in particular, will significantly
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1 delay the case, and accordingly interferes with the public's interest in expeditious
2 resolution of the case.

3 The second factor also favors dismissal. Because Hanrahan has failed to
4 participate in discovery, the Court would need to continue the trial date, issue a new
5 scheduling order, and potentially address additional motions to which Hanrahan may or
6 may not respond. This would cause the Court to dedicate further time to this matter that
7 it could devote to other cases being actively litigated by both parties, impeding the
8 Court's ability to manage its docket. See Pagtalunan, 291 F.3d at 642.

9 In assessing the third factor, Hanrahan's failure to participate in discovery,
10 including failing to attend his own deposition, prejudices King County's ability to
11 prepare for trial. In re Exxon Valdez, 102 F.3d at 433. The Ninth Circuit has "indicated
12 that the risk of prejudice to the defendant is related to the plaintiff's reason for
13 defaulting." Yourish, 191 F.3d at 991. Hanrahan has not provided any reason for failing
14 to respond to King County's interrogatories or requests for production or for not
15 appearing for his deposition. This factor weighs in favor of dismissal.

16 As to the fourth factor, "[t]he overwhelming weight of the factors supporting
17 dismissal overcomes the policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits." In re
18 Exxon Valdez, 102 F.3d at 433. Even so, the policy of resolving cases on their merits
19 lends little support to Hanrahan, whose failure to provide discovery obstructed the
20 resolution of his claims on the merits. See id.

21 Finally, under the fifth factor, the Court must consider the availability of less
22 drastic sanctions. Hanrahan did not respond to discovery requests or appear for his
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1 deposition, did not oppose the present motion to dismiss, and has not participated in the
2 case for almost a year. The Court determines that less drastic sanctions would not be
3 sufficient to compel Hanrahan to participate in the case. Even if less drastic sanctions
4 were available, the Court would nonetheless determine that dismissal is appropriate
5 because of the other factors weighing in its favor. See Malone v. U.S. Postal Serv., 833
6 F.2d 128, 133 n.2 (9th Cir. 1987) (four factors heavily supporting dismissal outweigh one
7 against dismissal); Ferdik v. Bonzelet, 963 F.2d 1258, 1263 (9th Cir. 1992) (dismissal
8 appropriate where three of the five factors supported dismissal).

9 **Conclusion**

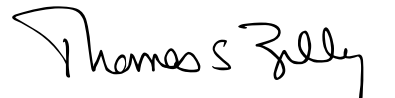
10 For the foregoing reasons, the Court ORDERS:

11 (1) Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, docket no. 12, is GRANTED.

12 (2) The Clerk is directed to send a copy of this Order to all counsel of record
13 and to CLOSE the case.

14 IT IS SO ORDERED.

15 Dated this 30th day of March, 2021.

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17 Thomas S. Zilly
18 United States District Judge
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